



**THE CASEMENT
HARDWARE
COMPANY**

MANUFACTURES THE
"HOLDFAST" LOCK-ADJUSTER
AND THE
"HOOKFAST" FASTENER

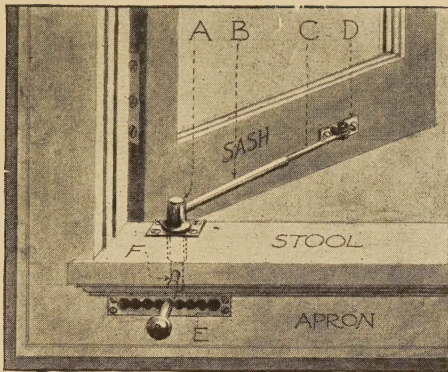
File This.
Index It.
Don't Throw It Aside.
You Will Need It In Your Business.

Our Sales Office is at
207 Record-Herald Building
Chicago, Ill.

OUR DEVICES ARE PATENTED

TABLE of CONTENTS

"HOLDFAST" CASEMENT LOCK AND ADJUSTER (Illustrated)	1
Advantages of for Outside Casements	2
Dimensions—Materials	2
Finishes	3
Instructions for Ordering	3
"HOOKFAST" FASTENER (Illustrated)	4
Dimensions—Materials	4
CASEMENT WINDOWS—Why they Should be Adopted (Illustrated)	5
"WINDOWS" (Illustrated)	7
By ROBERT C. SPENCER, Jr., Architect	
"THE CASEMENT WINDOW: WHY NOT?"	11
By ESTHER MASON (Illustrated)	
TESTIMONIALS	16
DETAILS	17-20
For 2x4 inch stud frame construction.	
For 2x6 inch stud frame construction.	
For 13 inch brick wall.	
For brick veneer and mullion.	
For deep inside reveals and wide stools.	
INSTRUCTIONS	Inside Back Cover



“HOLDFAST” CASEMENT LOCK and ADJUSTER

*(Above cut shows sash at angle
of 45 degrees—half open)*

A bent lever pivoted at “A,” with tubular arm “B,” in which solid rod “C” slides as sash is swung. Knuckle “D” is screwed to sash. Bushing plate on stool receives pivot. Extension lever “F” is a rod screwed into “B” below stool with a sliding brass sleeve with knob handle. *Push in to lock. Pull out to swing.* Plate “E” with scolloped slot is counter-sunk flush in apron.

ADVANTAGES OF THE “HOLDFAST” LOCK and ADJUSTER FOR OUTSIDE CASEMENTS

Does not interfere with screen or storm sash.

No other lock and adjuster overcomes this difficulty.

Locks firmly at any desired angle, or closed.

Holds sash rigid in severest storm.

Neat in appearance—does not mar the finest interior.

Easy to operate—a child can open or close the window.

Even in case of extremely high wind with sash open as far as possible, only a slight effort necessary to close window.

Opens to 90 degrees.

In short, an ideal casement sash lock and adjuster for convenience, ease of operation, durability and simplicity of construction.

All bearings are machine made and accurately fitted.

DIMENSIONS.

From center of pivot to pin in end of long arm 13 inches.

From center of pivot to end of operating lever (locked) 5 inches.

From center of pivot to end of operating lever (unlocked) $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

MATERIALS:

Solid brass, excepting rod in operating lever which is steel.

FINISHES:

Standard "Hold Fast" Lock & Adjuster is in dull or natural brass.

Special finishes to match other hardware when desired.

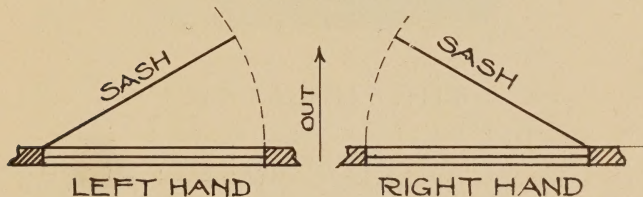
INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING.

Order through your dealer.

If he does not handle them, write us for name of dealer who does.

In ordering, specify number of rights and lefts.

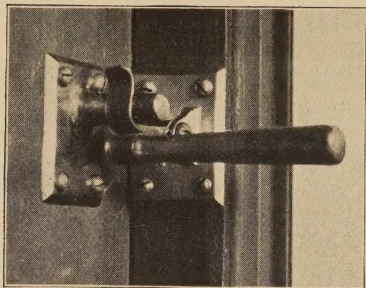
Cuts below indicate which is right and which is left.



NOTE—IMPORTANT

While our standard "Hold Fast" Lock & Adjuster fit ordinary construction, yet there are extreme cases to which they are not applicable, and we REQUEST that all architects or owners contemplating the use of our "Hold Fast" write us for full size window details, which will be promptly furnished.

We take this precaution in order to avoid making *special adjusters* to fit cases not properly detailed for our goods, as the magnitude of our business makes it *troublesome for us to manufacture special patterns*.



JOINT

SASH

THE "HOOKFAST"

The "Hook Fast" is the modern fastener for outside swinging casements. It has been in use for over a year and is now placed before the building public, having given entire satisfaction as to convenience and durability. It is easily handled.

Quickly locked—your knuckles are always safe.

Will not work loose on sash.

Cannot strike jamb in closing.

Requires no mortising of sash or jamb

Draws the most badly warped and twisted sash tight.

It is reversible, right or left.

It is adjustable after it has been put on.

DIMENSIONS.

Plates, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$ inches—handle $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

MATERIALS.

Hooks, fine tempered spring steel; balance bronze metal.

CASEMENT WINDOWS

*Why they should be adopted
for American Homes*

THERE is a quaint charm, a delightful Anglo-Saxon home look to the house with the casement windows which is recognized alike by architect and layman. Considered purely from a practical standpoint, as compared with windows of other types, casements contribute vastly to home comfort during our hot American summers. They are indeed the ideal window for openings of moderate size. Why, then, have they been hitherto so little used in the United States except in buildings where scholarly conformity to style has demanded a grouped or mullioned fenestration?

SWUNG INWARD, they interfere with the simple arrangement of shades and hangings and are more or less in the way, particularly in rooms of ordinary size.

SWUNG OUTWARD, as they should be, for ventilation, resistance to the weather and convenience, the fly screens (a necessity in America) are hung on the inside. As the "Hold Fast" operates the sash without interfering with the screen or requiring it to be opened, no flies can enter and this feature of our adjuster will be particularly gratifying where our device is applied to windows in dining room and kitchen where ample ventilation is an absolute necessity.

Appreciating the beauty and ventilating qualities of casements, many architects and others have devoted much thought to devising some means of overcoming the serious difficulty presented by the combination of an

outside casement sash and the window screen, but until the "Hold Fast" was invented, no adjuster overcame the screen difficulty, although many of the most artistic residence designers in the country continued to employ casement sash almost entirely in their work, notwithstanding the difficulties mentioned.

The "Hold Fast" entirely overcomes all objections to outside casements, and makes the casement at once the most convenient and comfortable as well as the most artistic window for residences.

It is something which architects and owners have been wanting for many years and is destined to largely increase the use of the casements.



*This House at Winnetka, Ill., also the Stable and Lodge, are Equipped
Throughout with Hold-Fasts and Hook-Fasts*

WINDOWS*

By ROBERT C. SPENCER, Jr.

WHAT type or types of windows are the best suited to the modern house? The question is one of light, ventilation, beauty, convenience and architectural style, which, like all other cardinal questions of house designing, is commonly decided by blind custom and fashion, or economy in first cost, rather than by careful study.

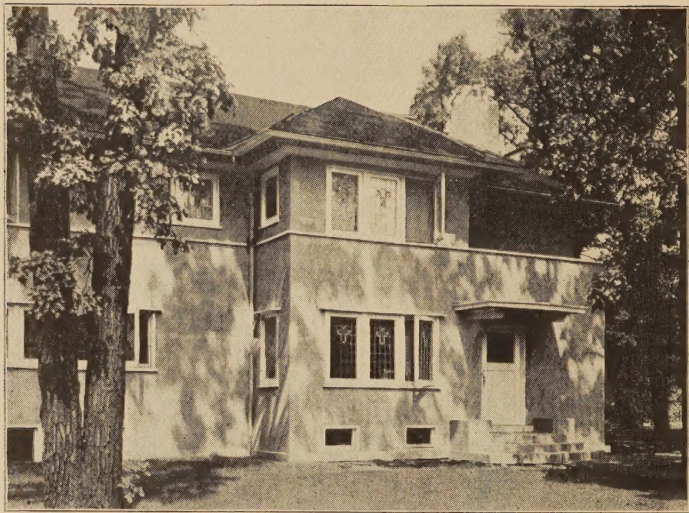
During an active practice of over ten years, devoted largely to a careful study of the house problem in all its aspects, the writer has tested every well known type of window from a practical standpoint and feels warranted in speaking with authority, although well aware that his conclusions conflict at certain points with those of some of his colleagues whose dicta on this same subject are already recorded in print.

Within the past fifteen years there has been a growing revolt against the square and uncompromising double-hung or guillotined window, which began as a criticism of its ugliness, or rather lack of beauty as compared with the English casement window in domestic work.

Much of the charm and "homeliness" of English dwellings, whether cottage or rambling country house, is due to the almost universal use of casement windows in the British Isles.

As soon as we began using them we began to appreciate their utility as well as their beauty, until now

*Reprinted by permission of the *House Beautiful Magazine*.



*Residence of R. C. Spencer, Jr., Architect, located at River Forest, Ill
, equipped with "Hold-Fasts" and "Hook-Fasts"*

many home builders are insisting upon having them who are not simply actuated by a desire to give an English effect to their houses. In short, casement windows seem to be the coming window for dwellings of all classes, strictly on its merits, although it will be some years before it is adopted by the speculative builder. In England it is the general custom to swing casement window sash outward.

It is generally conceded even by their advocates, that casements swinging in cannot be made as weather tight as those which swing out without more or less complicated arrangements for lifting as well as swinging the sash in order that, when closed, it may set below and outside the window stool.

The late Mr. F. E. Kidder, the recognized American authority and writer on building construction and superintendence, emphatically favors the casement swinging out on this score, if no other.

Granted, however, that the inside casement is made sufficiently weather tight, in a room of modest dimensions, particularly a bedroom, the window swinging inward, if opened more than a little for full ventilation in warm weather, is always in the way. One can never sit comfortably at a half-open casement which swings in. It must either be opened but slightly or folded back against the wall, and wall space is not always available.

Another difficulty with the inside casement is with the curtains or shade, which must be secured separately to each sash. If the sash is open more than a little for bedroom ventilation, there is no barrier to the light, an important consideration in the summer. There must either be too little hot weather ventilation or too much early morning sunshine. Casements of either type, however, afford double the ventilation for a given

glass area than can be had with double-hung sash, an important consideration during the summer months, even in the North.

Hung, as they should be, to open out in alternating directions, they serve as vanes to deflect cooling breezes into the room, even where the direction of the wind is parallel to the side of the building, so that east or west windows may give the occupants of a bedroom the benefit of southerly breezes on a hot night, even though the room has no southerly exposure.

In cool weather, or when the breeze is unpleasantly strong, a window of this type may be opened against the wind, serving as a screen or fender.

But one valid objection has been made to the use of outside casements, being a necessity of hanging the screens and storm sash inside and opening them in some way to reach the sash whenever the sash requires opening or closing, the several types of casement sash adjusters hitherto available not having been designed to do away with this difficulty.

During the past year, however, to overcome this one difficulty, a new adjuster has been devised and placed on the market, strong and simple in construction and neat in appearance, which easily operates the sash from the inside of a screen or storm window, thus making outside casements, in the writer's opinion, *the most convenient, practical, and artistic of all windows for residence work* where the sash of large size are not required by the character or the architectural style and purposes of the building.

Note—In the above article Mr. Spencer undoubtedly referred to the "Hold Fast" as he has recently used a number of them in his own residence.

The Casement Window : Why Not?*

By *ESTHER MATSON*

THE old name for window was windor, or wind-door, prettily signifying that it was a door for the wind to go in and out of.

This was really true of the French or casement window, but we of America, with our plate-glass sashes, when we wish to "aerate" our rooms, can only do it half-way. Our modern windows, if we stop to think about them, are calculated to make us turn cynics quite as truly as our much talked about political frauds. These holes in our walls cheat the uninitiated into believing he can open them at will. But, alas! we, the initiated, know that those sashes are fastened in with all the red tape abominations of cords and weights, and that we can only lift them either up (so that we get one-half a window) or down (so that we get the other half).

If, as the poets have long told us, we call the eyes the windows of the soul, then contraiwise the windows are the soul of the house. And at that rate, what pitiable souls most of our houses have!

But perhaps one can hardly expect the modern speculation-built block house, the "brick box with tin lid," as somebody has aptly put it, to have a soul.

Go and look at one out of any hundred city residence squares. Contemplate the row upon row of lack-luster light-holes. Compare them with the jewel-like window-clusters in Venetian palaces, or with the humbler but none the less charming diamond panes of some

Reprinted by permission of the House Beautiful Magazine.



*A Modern American Home equipped with
Hold-Fasts and Hook-Fasts.*

old English cottages, such as the romantic one of Judith Shakespeare.

All very well in romance and theory, you say, but I say: Why not the romance and the theory worked out,—the casement—in practice? Why should we not do all we can to make daily life a joy? There will be grind enough about it in any case.

By no twisting of terms can you make it a joy to screw yourself into all sorts of abnormal knots (as you now have to do) and raise or lower the ordinary sash. Only suppose, instead, that you may fling wide a casement. Why, you will be bound then to drink deep breaths of wholesome air and to broaden your lungs and become by the very act a nobler creature.

Moreover, look at the matter from the housekeeper's side. The average American window is so ugly in itself, that to cover up its sinfulness the modern housekeeper has to fill it with curtains. Enter one more vexing problem into the already vexing multitude of domestic problems!

It is another case similar to that of the Greek sculptor who reprimanded his pupil with the cutting, "You have ruined your statue with adornment because you could not make it beautiful."

If our windows were beautiful enough in construction and proportion, we should need only the simplest of draperies for them or possibly none at all. Why not, indeed, some sort of Venetian blind made decorative and beautiful in itself, to answer all necessities of privacy and occasional darkening? But that is Utopian just yet. To-day we are living in the bandage era and swathe ourselves in layer after layer of lace and brocade.

The block community will consider us in the last stages of poverty if we do not flaunt at least one pair of

lace curtains in our front parlor windows. It is more respectable to line the glass with another piece of lace also, but we are not yet "impossible" if we fail to have achieved that degree of refinement.

I once spent a feverish night in a guest chamber whose insufficient window had no less than five thick-nesses of stuffs, not to mention the pane itself. I could scarcely have felt worse had I been five fathoms deep, cut off from God's air. And since that night I have never scoffed again at our grandfathers for their fears of ghosts.

One more practical inconvenience that comes with our present style of window. When you open it, out fly all those multitudinous, those nefarious draperies, and then, if you care about that part of it, what sort of a "looking" house-front have you? What is more important, how militate against the inevitable wear and tear on those expensive frills and furbelows?

"Ah!" you say; "it sounds all right. But it is a physical impossibility,—your casement. In the first place, it's too cold for our climate. Besides, it leaks. And then it's too hard to clean. You can't get at it to wash it. So there's no use talking about it."

But there is use in talking. It is demand, we are always being told, that creates supply. Moreover, the objections can be met and obviated.

This is a cold climate,—the sooner we acknowledge it, the better,—and therefore weather-strips are made, and we can shut out Jack Frost at will. But this is also a hot climate (in summer, often torrid). Therefore we must be able to let in all the breeze there may be. So we may build casements and throw them wide.

"But in summer it will rain and in winter it will snow and sleet, and then your casement leaks," you say. Yes; it will leak if it opens in; but *open it out*,

and it will be perfectly tight. "But you wouldn't go without cleaning your windows, would you?" If you will build your casements each of a size no wider than an arm's length, the difficulty of washing disappears. You may group these narrow casements in as many and varied combinations as you wish. There you have a new opportunity for showing the grace of proportion and charm of repetitions. There is infinite possibility here.

In the early days of Great Britain, a tax known as the window tax, was levied on every house that had more than six of the so-called luxuries. To-day, even the forlorn squatter must have one or more of these "necessities" in his shanty. We have progressed a little. We realize it when we remember that in the earlier days, still it was only the prince or powerful noble who could fill his window panes with glass. The commoners had to be content with wicker-work made of stripped oak or with horn.

But, having advanced so far, it is a pity we should not go further, and lift this making of windows to an art. The business-buildings and department stores have caused the designers to study their window possibilities from the utilitarian standpoint, and great has been the result therefrom.

Why is it not worth the house-makers' while to make the very utmost of this most expressive feature of a house, the window? In our planning of homes, let us remember the vast possibilities of the casement window.

NOTE—The "Hold Fast," which was put on the market at about the time Esther Matson wrote the above article, although then unknown to her, overcomes all the difficulties attending the use of outside swinging casements referred to by her.

*Extracts from a few of the many gratifying letters we
have received concerning our specialties*

KNOXVILLE, TENN., 4-21-06.

We have given your casement adjuster careful consideration, and we consider same an excellent adjuster and holder.

BARBER & KLUTTZ.

LAWRENCE, MASS., 4-22-06.

Your casement sash adjuster is just what I have been looking for for a long time, and is the only one known to me on the market which does not interfere with the window screens.

JAS. E. ALLEN.

CANTON, ILL., 6-8-06.

I am pleased to state that the Holdfast Casement Adjusters I purchased from you are in operation and much liked. I consider them a complete success. They are very simple and very effective. The advantage is that you can open or close the window without removing the screen, which in the windows of my residence are on the inside.

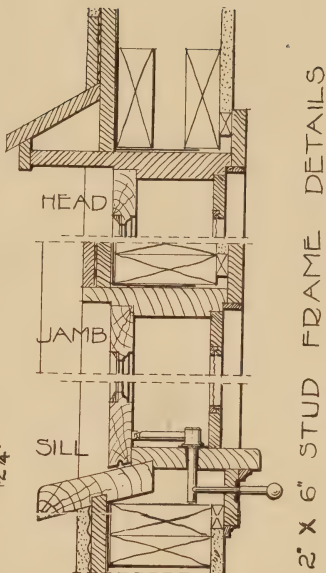
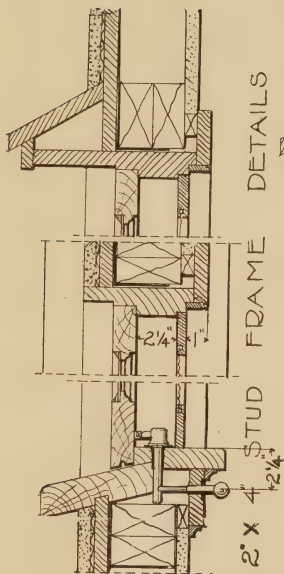
WM. H. PARLIN.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., 6-8-06.

I think your device for a casement window a most excellent one.

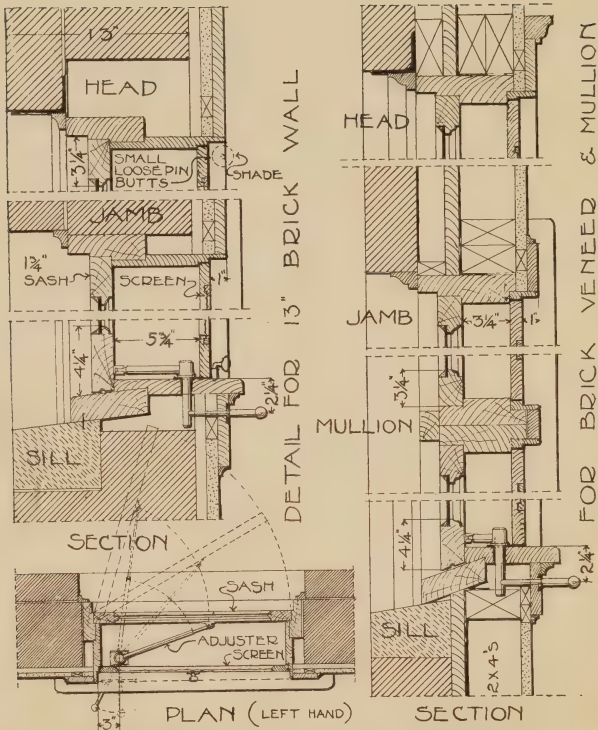
M. E. PARMELEE.

NOTE—We do not wish to burden our prospective customers with the task of reading endless testimonials, as the above give the general opinion of all as to the merits of our goods.

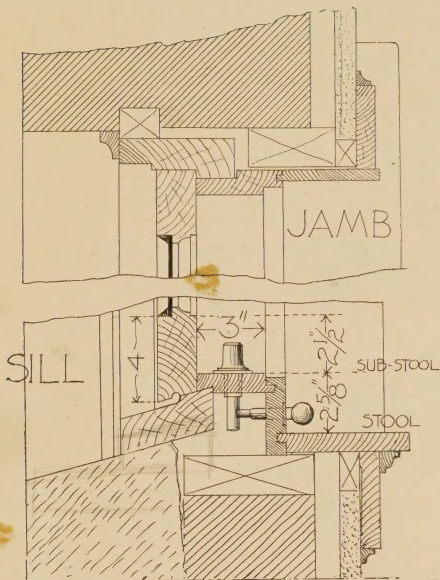


CASEMENT WINDOW DETAILS

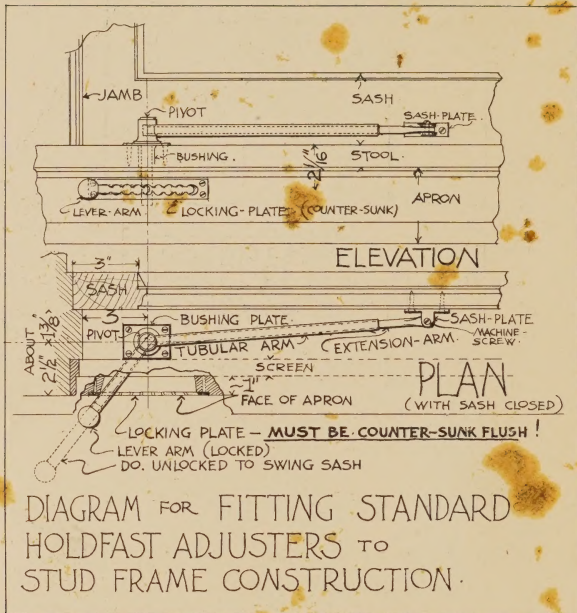
HEADS JAMBS & SILLS $1\frac{3}{4}$ " STOCK
 SASH $1\frac{3}{4}$ " THICK $3\frac{3}{4}$ " WIDE OVER ALL
 BOTTOM RAILS $4\frac{1}{4}$ " " " "
 SCREENS $\frac{7}{8}$ " STOCK HUNG AT TOP IN
 SMALL LOOSE PIN BRASS BUTTS



CASEMENT WINDOW DETAILS



Typical detail for casements with deep inside reveals and wide stools (any width) adapted to our regular standard adjuster, which is fitted to a small sub-stool, leaving a clear, unobstructed window stool or ledge inside the screen or storm sash.



INSTRUCTIONS

FOR PUTTING ON OUR STANDARD ADJUSTER

1. Location of Pivot.

Pivot should be centered 3 inches from jamb and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches from face of apron.

Full $\frac{3}{4}$ inch hole required to accommodate Bushing plate.

Hole must be *plumb* and edge bevelled or reamed.

2. Location of locking plate:

(a) Center of slot in Locking Plate should be $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches below top of stool at center of Bushing Plate.

(b) Horizontal location:

As this depends entirely on distance from center of Pivot to inside of sash when closed, it is necessary to assemble Adjuster, stand bottom of Pivot *plumb* in Bushing Plate, with Extension Arm at such point as will hold Sash Plate $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from sash when closed. Operating Lever will then be at proper angle to indicate exact location of last scallop in Locking Plate nearest jamb.

3. Locking Plate *must be countersunk* flush with face of apron. This being absolutely necessary.

$\frac{1}{2}$ inch auger should be used in making holes for Operating Lever.

NOTE—When properly put on Operating Lever will travel freely in Locking Plate, and when locked in last scallop of Locking Plate nearest jamb, sash should be tightly closed.

